

WORLD WAR II AND ITS IMPACT ON THE ECONOMY OF THE UZBEK

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During World War II, the Uzbek SSR, which was part of the state, was also drawn into the war. as a result, many industrial enterprises were built in this area, and it is worth saying that more than 100 industrial enterprises, factories and factories were relocated from the war-torn regions. Almost most of the enterprises were adapted to the production of products for the front.

On September 1, 1939, Germany invaded Poland. Before the start of the war, on August 23, 1939, a non-aggression pact was signed between Moscow and Germany for a period of 10 years. It entered history under the name Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact. However, on June 22, 1941, despite the non-aggression pact, he invaded Germany. The economy of Uzbekistan was adapted to the production of goods for the front. in particular, more than 100 of the total 308 enterprises transferred to the territory of Central Asia were placed in the territory of the Uzbekistan SSR. In addition, in 1944, the first metallurgical combine was put into operation in Central Asia. The economy of Uzbekistan SSR doubled during the war years. During the war, 7 hydroelectric stations were commissioned in this area. After the increase of industrial enterprises, the problem of labor shortage began to appear. 1-month courses were organized in order to quickly teach them the work process and techniques. During these years, huge waste and abandoned lands were reclaimed and earmarked for cotton planting. but there were very few factories and enterprises producing ready-made cotton products. Manufacturing factories were located in the big cities of Russia, Moscow, Leningrad and other cities.

In short, World War II had a positive effect on the economy of Uzbekistan. The reason why many enterprises moved to this region during the war years is that Uzbekistan is located in a safe area far from the war zones. The volume of production of industrial products in the economy of Uzbekistan has increased. Not only during the war years, but also after the war, these enterprises continued to produce industrial products and contributed to the development of the economy.

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